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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NEW SERIES NO. 68

JUNE 1913

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

THE SCHOOL OF LAW 1912-1913

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1913-1914

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

JUNE, 1913.

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1912

SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
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1913

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
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JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
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1912-13

THE UNIVERSITY YEAR

1913-14

1912

Sept. 24, 25

Entrance examinations. Registration.

Sept. 26

Class work begins, 8:00 a. m.

Oct. 1

President's Annual Address, 10:00 a. m.

President's reception to

Students and Faculty

Nov. 5

General Election.

Nov. 27

Thanksgiving recess begins, 12:15 p. m.

Dec. 2

Class work resumed, 8:00 a. m.

Dec. 20

Christmas recess begins, 5:30 p. m.

1913

Jan. 6

Class work resumed, 8:00 a. m.

Feb. 3

Mid-year examinations begin.

Feb. 7

Annual Faculty Concert,

School of Fine Arts, 8:00 p. m.

Feb. 7, 8

Entrance examinations.

Registration, second semester.

Feb. 10

Class work begins, 8:00 a. m.

President's reception to

Students and Faculty

Feb. 22

Washington's Birthday.

Mar. 20

Easter recess begins, 5:30 p. m.

Mar. 25

Class work resumed, 8:00 a. m.

Apr. 26

Interscholastic Track and Field Meet.

May 5

Final date for submitting finished theses.

May 30

Memorial Day.

June 5

Final examinations begin.

June 8

Baccalaureate Sunday.

June 9

Commencement recital, 8:30 p. m.

June 10

Senior class play, 8:30 p. m.

June 11

Commencement concert, 8:30 p. m.

June 12

Commencement exercises, 10:30 a. m.

Alumni luncheon, 1:00 p. m.

June 13, 14

Entrance examinations.

Registration, summer session.

June 16

Class work begins, 7:15 a. m.

July 4

Independence Day.

Aug. 8

Close of summer session.

August convocation, 8:00 p. m.

1913

Sept. 23, 24

Sept. 25

Sept. 30

Oct. 3

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Nov. 26

Dec. 1

Dec. 19

1914

Jan. 5

Feb. 2

Feb. 6

Feb. 6, 7

Feb. 9

Feb. 20

Feb. 22

Apr. 9

Apr. 14

Apr. 25

May 4

May 30

June 4

June 7

June 8

June 9

June 10

June 11

June 12, 13

June 15

July 4

Aug. 7

NOTE.—The university opens regularly on the fourth Thursday of September and closes on the second Thursday of June.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

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State Superintendent of Public Instruction	

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STRATTON DULUTH BROOKS, A. M., LL. D.
President of the University.

JULIEN CHARLES MONNET, A. M., LL. B.
Dean of the School of Law, Professor of Law.

HENRY HUBBARD FOSTER, A. B., LL. B.
Professor of Law.

JOHN BEGG CHEADLE, A. B., LL. B.
Professor of Law.

VICTOR HENRY KULP, PH. B., J. D.
Professor of Law.

WARREN A. SEAVEY, A. B., LL. B.
Professor of Law.

Special Lecturers

JESSE JAMES DUNN, LL. B.
Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on Legal Remedies.

ROBERT LEE WILLIAMS, A. M., LL. D.
Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on the Oklahoma Constitution.

SAMUEL W. HAYES.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on Legal Ethics.

HENRY MARSHALL FURMAN.
Justice of the Criminal Court of Appeals, Lecturer on Criminal Jurisprudence.

CHARLES B. AMES, A. B., LL. B.
Ex-Supreme Court Commissioner.

MALCOLM E. ROSSER, LL. B.
Supreme Court Commissioner.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law was organized in the fall of 1909 in response to a general demand that the university should provide opportunities and facilities for legal training equal to the best afforded elsewhere. Its aim is to inculcate a sound knowledge of the common law and equity, of English and American modifications in both substantive and adjective law, of constitutional law and federal procedure and of the statutes, decisions, and practice of the state of Oklahoma. It is now generally conceded that such a result can be attained more successfully in a law school than elsewhere. The busy lawyer finds little time for the systematic instruction of the student in his office. The result is the study tends to become desultory and unprofitable. In a law school the student has the constant help and direction of a body of trained teachers devoting their time and thought to his welfare. He has the inspiration that comes from friendly rivalry with his fellow students in the class rooms, in the quiz clubs, moot courts, and practice courts. He has the advantage of a more extensive library and of encouragement and special assistance in original investigation.

That such is the view of lawyers and judges generally is evidenced by the fact that a large and constantly increasing majority of candidates now come to the bar through the medium of law schools. Much may be said for the practical possibilities of office training, but law schools are more and more attempting, and with increasing success, to supply their former deficiencies in this regard. It is also true that those defects were never as great as has sometimes been alleged; and while it is possible though inconvenient for the young lawyer to supply them, it is nearly impossible for him to supply, after beginning actual practice, the systematic knowledge of the fundamental principles of law which the law school gives him the opportunity to acquire.

INSTRUCTORS

The School of Law, except as to the courses given by the special non-resident lecturers, is conducted by instructors who give practically their whole time and attention to university work. It is certain that the best results can be obtained in no other way. This is confirmed by the experience of the leading law schools of the country, all of

which now place their work of instruction on this basis. The teaching of law is in itself a scientific vocation requiring all of one's energies.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Instruction in the class room is by comment, quiz, and colloquy. It consists largely of the analysis and discussion of cases. Instead of placing before the student a set of legal principles which he is required to learn, the much more difficult task is assigned him of reading the actual opinions contained in the reports and ascertaining therefrom the law involved. He is then required to apply that law to other cases, both hypothetical and actual. In so doing he is both assisted and criticised by the instructor who guides and coordinates the discussion toward a definite end. It is believed that by this method the power of legal reasoning, discrimination, and generalization is most fully developed, and at the same time the student is obliged to exercise the same mental processes and follow the same methods of argument as those required by the skillful advocate. Copious references are continually made for extensive side reading, and students are constantly encouraged to use the library.

In the practice court, in the courses in civil procedure and criminal law and procedure, and elsewhere when deemed necessary, emphasis is laid on the law of this jurisdiction. The aim is to fit the student generally for practice in any state and to fit him especially for practice in the West and Southwest.

EXAMINATIONS

At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge. Failures or conditions in more than one-third of the work carried will sever the student's connection with the school. It is within the discretion of the law faculty to reinstate such students on proper petition and showing. A student who receives a failure in any course must take the course over. All conditions received in either semester must be removed at examinations held for that purpose at the opening of the school, the following September. Students should arrange in advance for such examinations, which will be given but once and which will not be given to students enrolling late. Third year students will be given an opportunity to remove their first semester conditions at the time of the regular second semester examinations at the end of the year. In order to pass such examinations for the removal of conditions the student is required to manifest a higher proficiency than is sufficient in the original examination. Students failing to take the reg-

ular examinations or to remove their conditions will receive the grade "F". No special examinations will be held.

ENROLLMENT

The enrollment in the School of Law during the first four years of its existence has exceeded the expectations of all. The full three years' curriculum is now being regularly given. Students in the School of Law have all the advantages and privileges of other students in the university.

NEW LAW BUILDING

The new law building costing \$125,000.00, now in process of construction will be complete and ready for occupancy at the opening of the session in September, 1913. It is 132 feet long and 55 feet wide with additional 14 foot entrance projections on the east and west. It is built in solid Bedford stone, its architectural lines following in the main those of University Hall. It is centrally located overlooking the oval, and constitutes one of the wings of the permanent group of buildings of which University Hall is the center. It has three stories and a basement and contains every feature necessary for a modern law school. This building is one of unusual beauty, solidity, and convenience. It is fireproof throughout. This building together with the provision made by the governing authorities of the university for large additions to the law library, and the law recently enacted providing for the exchange of Oklahoma law books with other states for the benefit of the law school library, places the School of Law on an equal footing with the state university law schools of other leading states and assures its rapid development and prosperity.

LIBRARY

About four thousand dollars worth of books and equipment have been purchased as an initial installment of the law library. These books have been carefully selected and the list contains most of the essentials. Other installments will be procured from time to time, as it is the purpose of the school to build up rapidly a library that will answer all the purpose of legal study and investigation. The leading law journals are kept constantly on file. A member of the law faculty has general supervision of the library, and student assistant librarians are in charge to give needed information and maintain order. The library is open during the day and in the evening.

Bulletin Board

A bulletin board is maintained on which all official notices are posted, and all such notices are considered personal notices to the student or students concerned.

SPECIAL LECTURES

Short courses of lectures will be delivered by the following persons and by others: A course by Chief Justice Jesse J. Dunn of the Supreme Court on legal remedies; a course by Justice Samuel W. Hayes of the same court on legal ethics; a course by Justice Robert L. Williams of the same court on the Oklahoma Constitution; a course by Justice Henry M. Furman of the Criminal Court of Appeals on criminal jurisprudence. Lectures by Supreme Court Commissioner Malcolm E. Rosser and Ex-commissioner Charles B. Ames on subjects to be selected. Most of these courses will be required of first year students.

PRACTICE COURT

In addition to the courses in pleading and practice, and the practical suggestions given throughout the courses by the regular instructors and the special lecturers, a practice court is maintained in order to afford the student an opportunity of acquainting himself with the regular sequence of steps in litigation and of learning by actual experience what actions or proceedings should be brought, how to bring them, and how to handle the case until its close. Students act as attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, parties, witnesses, jurors, etc., and every effort is made to reproduce the conditions of actual practice in the Oklahoma courts. This work is supplemented by lectures pointing out errors and discussing questions of procedure of a more general nature applicable also to other jurisdictions. The presiding instructor is an attorney of experience and the aim is to supply as far as possible the actual working knowledge of trial procedure so that a graduate on leaving the school will be prepared at once to enter upon all phases of the work of the profession.

Third year men act as leading counsel, second year men as junior counsel, and first year men as jurors, officers, etc. Such practice court work is required of all students, and first year men may be given one hour's credit each semester for this together with the courses of special lectures.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

Students are encouraged to take an active part in the law literary societies, and to organize quiz clubs and club courts for legal discussion. The "Sooner Bar" and the "Chancery," literary societies organized by the law students, have for their objects the double purpose of training in public speaking and training in legal argumentation. The "Ames," "Monnet," and "Exchequer" club courts are very active and profitable organizations for the presentation and trial of questions of law.

PRIZES

American Law Book Company Prize: The American Law Book Company offers to a third year student a prize consisting of the first thirteen volumes of the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure to be awarded at the discretion of the law faculty. This prize, valued at \$97, the faculty has decided to award at the time of graduation to the most meritorious student in the third year class, taking into consideration the entire course. The award will be based on grades in examinations, class-room proficiency, ability in logical and succinct statement, interest displayed in club courts and other law school activities, use of the library, and strength of character.

The Callaghan & Company Prize: Callaghan & Company, Law Publishers, of Chicago, offer Andrews, American Law in two volumes as an annual prize to the student in the second year class who attains the highest proficiency and the best general average for the year.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

All students in the School of Law, who have not had one year of college work, or work in some other law school entitling them to one year's advanced standing, are required to take physical training to the extent of two hours during their course under the direction of the physical director of the university. Such "hour" represents approximately three hours of exercise a week during a period of time equal to one semester. Students engaging in special athletic activities are with the consent of the physical director allowed to substitute these for the regular physical training. This rule with reference to physical training is believed to make for well-balanced educational development.

ADMISSION AND GRADUATION

THREE YEAR COURSE

The work of the School of Law extends through three college years. There are three classes: the First Year Class, Second Year Class, and Third Year Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week, principally in the usual morning hours. Students may enter at the beginning of either semester. Late registration should be avoided.

ADMISSION

Applicants for admission to the School of Law must be at least eighteen years of age and must present evidence of having completed fifteen units of acceptable entrance credit. A unit is the standard amount of work required in a secondary school subject given thirty-six weeks with five recitation periods a week of at least forty-five minutes each. Thus fifteen units represent an ordinary four years' high school course.

The following units are required for admission to the School of Law:

English	3 units
Mathematics	2 units
*Electives	10 units
Total	15 units

*A description of all work that may be offered to satisfy the required or elective units as well as a statement of the ways in which credit may be secured for work done in high school may be found in the university catalogue, under the head of "Admission."

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants, not less than 21 years of age and not candidates for the degree, who do not possess the above educational qualifications for admission of regular students, may be admitted to the courses in the School of Law provided they can satisfy the dean that they are prepared to carry the work successfully. Such students will be expected to conform to the same requirements as to attendance and examination and will be entitled to the same privileges as regular students. Certificates stating the branches completed and the standing

attained will be given to such students who have been in residence for a semester.

Such special students who have completed the curriculum and have been in residence three years may be recommended for a degree by special action by the law faculty, provided that they have displayed unusual ability and scholarship.

ADVANCED STANDING

Applicants qualified to enter the School of Law as candidates for a degree who have satisfactorily completed one or more years of resident work in law school of good standing having a three years' course will be given equivalent rank in this school upon presenting properly authenticated certificates of such work. The right is reserved to give credit only on examination. All persons who intend to apply for advanced standing under the above rule should forward or present their credentials to the dean at least one week before the opening of the particular session which the student desires to attend.

Such certificate should show the length of time in semester hours given to each subject, the books used as the basis of instruction, the method of grading used in such school, the grades made by the applicant, and whether the school has a three years' course. Credit will never be given for more than two years' work done in other schools. No credit will be given for reading or work done elsewhere than in an approved law school.

GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all regular students not less than 21 years of age who have completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence, unless in case of admission to advanced standing, in which case he must likewise have spent sufficient time in some other acceptable law school having a three years' course, to amount to a total of three years when added to the time spent here. The time spent in residence at this law school must in every instance be at least one year. In exceptional cases the degree may be conferred on special students. See provisions as to special students.

LAW ELECTIVES—ADDITIONAL WORK

Under certain circumstances seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences may elect all or part of their last year's work in the School of Law in such a way as to enable them to secure the B. A., and the LL. B. degrees in six years instead of the seven regularly required. The

following regulation applies to such students together with all others pursuing courses in the School of Law, viz: No student in the School of Law who is taking the full course in law shall be allowed to take additional courses elsewhere at the same time except upon permission of the dean and petition to the faculty. No student shall be entitled to take such additional work as a matter of course, and no such petition will be granted unless he can convince the faculty that it will not decrease the amount of time spent upon his legal studies and that it will be for his best interest and the best interests of the School of Law. Students enrolled in the School of Law for more than half of the full law course shall likewise be entitled to take additional work elsewhere only on the above conditions.

ADMISSION TO BAR

Under statutory authority the Supreme Court of this state has prescribed and published rules governing admission to the bar. These rules require that the candidate must be of good moral character and over 21 years of age; and that he shall satisfactorily answer the written interrogatories propounded covering the subjects enumerated. These subjects are all included in the curriculum of the School of Law. As to educational qualifications and length of the period of legal study required candidates are referred to the rules. Examinations are held at convenient intervals and are conducted by a regular commission of bar examiners duly appointed by the Supreme Court.

By a recent ruling of the State Bar Commission graduates of the School of Law are admitted to the bar without examination. They may then be admitted on motion to practice law in the federal courts of this state.

EXPENSES

Tuition is free in the School of Law as in all other departments of the university. All students will be held responsible for damage to or loss of equipment and instruments and no credit will be granted or grades reported to students neglecting to pay the actual cost of such loss or damage, nor will honorable dismissal be granted such students.

A fee of \$5.00 for a student enterprise ticket will be collected from each student at the time of enrollment. This ticket entitles the student to admission to all lecture course numbers, debating, athletic, musical, oratorical, dramatic, and other general university affairs. The payment of this fee is not compulsory but it is expected that each student will purchase the ticket because of the many advantages accruing therefrom; it is necessary that every student buy one in order to make this plan of supporting student affairs a success. It is hoped,

therefore, that the loyalty of the students toward the general interests of the university will be such that there will be no requests for exemption from this payment.

BOARD, ROOMS, AND BOOKS

Board, including furnished rooms, can be had for from \$4.00 to \$6.00 a week. The average cost of living is as low in Norman as in any town of its size in the state. Board alone costs from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Rooms for two may be secured for \$6 to \$12 a month.

The cost of books used in the School of Law is about \$35 a year.

If further information is desired as to any of the matters set forth in this catalogue, inquiries should be addressed to

JULIEN C. MONNET,

The Dean of the School of Law,
Norman, Oklahoma.

CURRICULUM

The hour which constitutes the unit of credit as used in this catalogue except with reference to physical training is understood to mean one lecture hour a week, or its equivalent, for one semester.

It is desired that every student who enters the School of Law shall take full and not partial work, unless the circumstances be exceptional. A member of the first year class will not be permitted to take any regular course of the second and third year, and a member of the second year class will not be permitted to take third year courses unless for special cause shown and then only by permission of the dean.

Instruction is so arranged as to present fundamental subjects first, followed by specialized subjects later.

FIRST YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Elementary Law: This course is designed to give the student an initial general survey of the entire body of the law in order that he may more intelligently comprehend the work in the other courses. Robinson's Elementary Law. Two hours a week. Professor Seavey.

Contracts: Mutual assent; offer and acceptance; consideration; contracts under seal; rights of beneficiaries; rights of assignees; joint and several contracts; conditional contracts; illegality; impossibility; duress; discharge. Williston's Cases on Contracts. Four hours a week. Professor Monnet.

Torts: Trespass to person and property; excuses for trespass; conversion; legal cause; negligence; duties of land owners; dangerous occupations; deceit; defamation; slander; libel; malice; malicious prosecution; inducing breach of duty; competition; strikes; boycotts; combinations. Ames and Smith's Cases on Torts. Two hours a week. Professor Seavey.

Property I: Distinction between real and personal property; personal property; transfer of rights; bailments; tenures; estates; seisin; statute of uses; natural rights; easements; covenants; rents; landlord

and tenant; emblements; fixtures. Gray's Cases on Property, Vols. I and II. Four hours a week. Professor Foster.

Special Lectures: Courses of lectures on a variety of subjects will be given by special lecturers for which one hour's credit may be allowed, together with practice court services.

Second Semester

Contracts: Continuation of course outlined in the first semester. Williston's Cases on Contracts. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

Common Law Procedure: Forms of action; motions and demurrers; defects in form and substance; defaults; dilatory pleas; confession and avoidance; cross demands; replications; further pleadings; amendments. A number of lectures in the course will also be given on equity pleading. Ames' Cases on Pleading and Whittier's Cases on Pleading. Two hours a week. Professor Cheadle.

Torts: Continuation of course outlined in the first semester. Two hours. Professor Seavey.

Criminal Law and Procedure: Criminal acts; attempts; consent; criminal intent; justification; parties; agency; accessories; jurisdiction; murder; manslaughter; larceny; burglary; other crimes; criminal procedure. Beale's Cases on Criminal Law, and the Oklahoma cases, penal statutes, and statutes of criminal procedure. Four hours a week. Professor Seavey.

Domestic Relations: Contract to marry; breach of promise; common law marriage; capacity; consent; husband and wife; wife's contracts; wife's property; wife's person; torts by each; divorce; grounds for granting and refusal; alimony; parent and child; maintenance; tort; legitimacy; infancy; contracts and torts; insanity; drunkenness; aliens. Woodruff's Cases on Domestic Relations. Two hours a week. Professor Kulp.

Special Lectures: Continued as indicated in the first semester.

SECOND YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Agency: Nature of relation; appointment; liabilities of principal; torts; crimes; admissions; liabilities of agent; parties to writings; undisclosed principal; obligation between principal and agent; delegation of agency; termination; ratification. Wambaugh's Cases on Agency. Two hours a week. Professor Kulp.

Equity: Nature of jurisdiction; specific performance; affirmative contracts; negative; third persons; consequences of specific performance; partial performance; consideration; marketable title; statute of

frauds; mistake; hardship; mutuality; specific reparation; waste; disturbance of easements; nuisance; monopoly rights. Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

Evidence: Admissibility; relevancy; circumstantial; qualification; impeachment; admission; real evidence; documents; hearsay rule; exceptions; dying declarations; against interest; pedigree; subscribing witness; regular entries; reputation; records; order of evidence; opinion; privileged communications; burden of proof; judicial notice. Wigmore's Cases on Evidence. Four hours a week. Professor Cheadle.

Property 2. Including Wills: Acquisition of real property inter vivos; statute of limitations; prescription; releases; surrenders; boundaries; estates created; easements created; covenants of title; execution of deeds; acquisition after death; wills; making revocation and republication; lapsed legacies; administration; payment of debts; marshalling. Gray's Cases on Property, Vols. III and IV. Two hours a week. Professor Foster.

Mortgages: Legal mortgage; title theory; lien theory; equitable mortgages; absolute deed; conditional sale; reservation of title; after acquired property; subsequent advances; priority between mortgage liens; rights to possession; receipt of rents and profits; right to redeem; purchase of equity of redemption; clogging the equity of redemption; consolidation of mortgages. Wyman's Cases on Mortgages. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

Bailments and Carriers: The nature of public service; the classes of occupations embraced; the peculiar obligations; to serve all with reasonable facilities, at a reasonable price and without discrimination; the special obligations of bailees and carriers. Wyman's Public Service Corporations. Two hours a week. Professor Seavey.

Second Semester

Sales: Sales of goods when something remains to be done; when nothing remains; goods not specified; subsequent appropriation; reservation of jus disponendi; C.O.D.; fraud; retention of possession; delivery; factor's liens; stoppage in transitu; warranty; statute of frauds. Williston's Cases on Sales. Four hours a week. Professor Foster.

Code Pleading and Practice: One form; special proceedings; real party in interest; joinder of plaintiffs and defendants; petition; ultimate facts; union of causes of action; answer; new matter; equitable defenses; counterclaims; reply; demurrer. Hinton's Cases on Code Pleading and the Oklahoma statutes and decisions on civil procedure. Two hours a week. Professor Cheadle.

Equity: Continuation of course described in the first semester. Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

Agency: Continuation of course described in the first semester.

Wambaugh's Cases on Agency. Two hours a week. Professor Kulp.

Property 2. Including Wills: Continuation of course described in the first semester. Two hours a week. Professor Foster.

Suretyship: Kinds of suretyship; statute of frauds; surety's defenses; surety's right to subrogation; indemnity; contribution; exoneration; creditor's right to surety's securities. Ames' Cases on Suretyship. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

THIRD YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Bills and Notes: Formal requisites; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; purchase for value without notice; overdue; extinguishment; obligations of parties; checks; diligence; presentment, dishonor, protest, notice; the negotiable instruments law. Ames' Cases on Bills and Notes. Four hours a week. Professor Kulp.

Constitutional Law: Nature of the constitution; relation of the states to the federal government; departments of government; taxation; commerce; police power; bankruptcy; currency; implied powers; powers of the executive; the judicial department; checks and balances; government of the territories; state comity; civil rights; political privileges; protection of contracts and property; due process of law; the status of recently annexed island territory. McClain's Cases on Constitutional Law. Two hours a week. Professor Foster.

Trusts: Nature and requisites; express, resulting, constructive, charitable; appointment of trustee; nature of cestui's interest; transfer by trustee or cestui; cestui's interest how affected by death, marriage, or bankruptcy of trustee or cestui; duties of trustee; removal; resignation; accounting. Ames' Cases on Trusts. Two hours a week. Professor Seavey.

Damages: Exemplary; liquidated; nominal; direct; consequential; avoidable; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; physical and mental suffering; aggravation and mitigation; value; interest; special rules in certain tort and contract actions. Beale's Cases on Damages. Two hours a week. Professor Kulp.

Practice Court: Drawing, criticising, and discussing pleadings; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; motions; issues of law or demurrers; introduction of evidence; arguments of counsel; instructions to jury; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial; exceptions; appeal. Four hours a week. Professor Cheadle.

Second Semester

Corporations: Distinction between corporations and partnerships; disregarding the corporate fiction; formation of corporation, powers; what are corporate acts; de facto corporations; collateral at-

tack; ultra vires; promoters; directors; rights of minority shareholder; creditors; watered stock; transfer; ownership by corporation of shares of its own or other corporate stock; validity of voting trusts. Warren's Cases on Corporations. Four hours a week. Professor Kulp.

Conflict of Laws: Comity; territorial jurisdiction; domicile; taxation; jurisdiction in rem and in personam; marriage; legitimacy and adoption; movables and immovables; marital property; intestate and testamentary succession; place of contracting; interpretation, effect, and discharge of contracts; administration of estates; wardships; judgments, their nature, obligation, and effect. Beale's Cases on Conflict of Laws, Shorter Selection. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

Property 3: Illegal conditions and restraints; forfeiture and restraints on alienation; priority; fraudulent conveyances; purchases for value; registration; effect of notice; conversion; election; joint ownership; conveyance by metes and bounds; curtesy and dower. Gray's Cases on Property, Vol. VI, and assigned topics. Two hours a week. Professor Foster.

Partnership: Nature of a partnership; formation of partnership; firm name and good will; mutual rights and duties; actions between partners at law and in equity; powers and liability of partners; dissolution; debts; distribution of assets. Ames' Cases on Partnership. Two hours a week. Professor Seavey.

Practice Court: Continuation of the course outlined in the first semester and trial of cases. Four hours a week. Professor Cheadle.

ROLL OF STUDENTS, 1912-1913

THIRD YEAR

Cameron, Crawford Williams	Muskogee
Cowden, Clarence Irvine	Oklahoma
Cox, Roscoe Newton	Tryon
Foster, Otto Earl	Chandler
Harrington, Charles Harrison	Norman
Hentz, William Walter	Oklahoma
Holland, James Dortis	Norman
Hunt, Elton Ballinger	Alex
Johnson, Charles Boggy	Norman
Jones, Milo J.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Little, James Monroe	Norman
McCombs, Thomas, Marcum	Sallisaw
McIntosh, Daniel Nerman	Checotah
Nairn, James	Nowata
Rosenstein, Claude Houston	Edmond
Sowder, John Bryon	Norman
Swanson, Archie Glenn	Muskogee
Tolbert, Raymond Augustin	Hobart
Watson, Frank Nelson	Pond Creek

SECOND YEAR

Ambrister, Hubert	Norman
Amonette, Harry Allen	Pauls Valley
Bretch, Don Milone	Hobart
Busby, Orel	Konawa
Capshaw, Fred	Norman
Cline, Everett Lawrain	Newkirk
Ledbetter, Gene Paul	Oklahoma
Orr, Charles Laurence	Roff
Pendleton, John Freeman	Talala
Rogers, John Powell	Holdenville
Rutherford, Joel Arrington	Wagoner
Turk, Solon William	Lexington
Wolfe, Arthur	Norman

FIRST YEAR

Abbot, Rolly	Newkirk
Anderson, George	Ardmore
Anglea, Hill	Edmond

Armstrong, Dubert Long	Oklahoma
Baldwin, Jasper Phineas	Davis
Beasley, Wiley Boss	Guymon
Bledsoe, Roy Eugene	Oklahoma
Brockman, John Ervin	Sayre
Christian, Roscoe Loran	Manitau
Clift, Hubert Ellwood	Blackwell
Corporon, George William	Norman
Crawford, Johnson Tallie	Ada
Crowe, Will James	Oklahoma
Darrough, Paul Gladstone	Hugo
Davison, Denver Norton	Bokoshe
Denyer, Samuel Arthur	Chandler
Dwight, Benjamin Hunter	Durant
Griffin, Troy Washington	Lexington
Grimes, Odus Earl	Miami
Hamill, John Ransom	Guthrie
Hamilton, Amby	Chickasha
Harley, John Thomas	Phillips
Harrell, Lowery Houston	McAlester
Hatcher, James Fulton	Frisco
Hendon, Ernest	Ardmore
Hendon, Randall Robert	Tecumseh
Henley, Emmett Allen	Bluejacket
Herring, Will Clarence	Caddo
Hoke, George Albert	Quay
Howe, Frank George	Norman
Jones, Orthell Eugene	Oklahoma
Latham, John Fred	Canute
Lewis, Roy Van	Norman
McLaurey, Finley	Snyder
Meyer, Milton Fredric	Holton, Kans.
Newell, John Pierce	Oklahoma
Nicholson, Arthur Clyde	Waco, Texas
Oakes, George	Grove
Parkhurst, Robert Moore	Cherokee
Peterson, Kenneth Berry	Tahlequah
Rabon, Edward Ray	Stigler
Reeves, George Moss	Muskogee
Smith, Owen	Muskogee
Stewart, Robert Giffen	Lawton
Stirman, George Rogers	Dardanelle, Ark.
West, Benjamin Harrison	Navina

Wetzel, Walter Newton
Williams, William Franklin
Wood, Homa

Oklahoma
Arlmore
Blackwell

UNCLASSIFIED

Alexander, Robert Emmet
Allen, George Wallace
Armstrong, William Judson
Cornelius, Lorenzo Franklin
Cox, Manford Allan
Dunn, Robert North
Emenhiser, Asa
Frye, Jess Raymond
Gaskell, Moses Elmer
Gourley, Austin Robert
Grant, George Owen
Hansen, Frederick Jacob
Harris, Floyd
Huggins, John Robertson
Hunt, Percy Slayden
Ingle, Marcus Byron
Keenan, Robert Bruce
Kerfoot, Hubert Potter
Lewis, Roy St.
Manning, Addie Okla.
McCain, Barnes
Montgomery, Arthur Emerson
Neff, Samuel O'Connor
Northcutt, Ernest Ovid
Owen, Owen L.
Pearl, Musetta Markland
Rawlings, Ralph
Reynolds, Norman Eben
Roberts, Sidney Arthur
Sheridan, Philip Record
Smiser, Raybourn Harmon
Smith, Wells
Speakman, Howard
Stevenson, Alfred
Stigler, William Grady
Tittle, Lem Hensley
Toberman, John Philip
Waldrep, Thomas Carnes
Young, Francis Edgar

Alex
Norman
Boswell
Lindsay
Tryon
Poteau
Enid
Sallisaw
Weatherford
Oklahoma
Stillwell
Grandfield
Oklahoma
Grapevine, Texas
Wagoner
Hennessey
Tahlequah
Oklahoma
Sharon, Pa.
Ringwood
Quinton
El Reno
Oklahoma
Elmore City
Caney, Kans.
Enid
Sulphur
Muskogee
Chelsea
Paoli, Kans.
Oklahoma
Newark, Mo.
Wellston
Stratford
Stigler
Mangum
Norman
Shawnee
Norman



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The University Bulletin has been established by the university. The reasons that have led to such a step are: first, to provide a means to set before the people of Oklahoma, from time to time, information about the work of the different departments of the university; and, second, to provide a way for the publishing of departmental reports, papers, theses, and such other matter as the university believes would be helpful to the cause of education in our state. The Bulletin will be sent post free to all who apply for it. The university desires especially to exchange with other schools and colleges for similar publications.

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THE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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